

## The Ashland Union.

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Ashland, : : January 11, 1865.

## NEWS ITEMS.

From the Columbia, South Carolina News, it appears that numbers of Union prisoners who had to join the rebel army to escape a rebel prison-pan, had been discovered in a plot to escape to Sherman's lines; seven of them were shot and the remainder were sent in prison.

The Times Washington correspondent says it is rumored that General Sherman has communicated to the President, that the Georgia State authorities have applied to come back into the Union, and that Secretary Stanton's visit to Savannah, is doubtless in connection with this subject. Thomas Pickens, Jr., an exemplary young man and a minister in the Society of Friends, being himself at Salem, Ohio, on Tuesday. Since the death of his wife, a few months ago, he had given evidence of mental derangement.

The Richmond Enquirer reports a skirmish on the Spring Place Road, near Dalton, Georgia, in which the rebels captured seventy prisoners, seventeen horses and forty or fifty stand of arms.

The Bears are "on to Richmond" again, this time provided with passes. The failure of their first attempt will only appear to add importance to their mission.

There is no truth in the report that Fremont has been appointed Minister to France.

The rebels are preparing to detach a force from Lee's army to operate against Sherman, on the supposition that Grant can be held in check by a small force for the present.

The foreign and domestic oil trade of Pennsylvania now amounts to forty millions of dollars per annum. The exports last year were over 30,000,000 gallons.

Ten thousand "freed negroes" are said to have perished from want in New Orleans, during the last four years. This is all going to Gen. Butler's leaving. Who then, but Old Abe is to blame?

The greatest Naval expedition ever sent out by the American Nation, against Wilmington, has been a complete failure. The Richmond Sentinel learns that Mosby is rapidly recovering.

James Steel is 100 years old, and the oldest man in Wisconsin. He was married lately to a young widow of 88 years.

The consumption of horse flesh is increasing at Berlin, Prussia. Over 1,500 horses were eaten up in the last year.

The city of Pittsburgh has forty-five foundries, consuming 40,000 tons of metal annually, and paying a million dollars wages.

The taxes in Cincinnati are only fifteen percent higher than last year. What of that? We are enjoying an Abolition war, and the last dollar is not sacred. "Who's afraid?"

Count Chateaubriand, the new French Minister, will not sail for the United States until the month of April, being prevented from coming by sickness in his family.

The Mobile Register reports a steamer, powerfully armed, just completed at that city, has taken her place in the harbor. She has elegance, strength and speed.

The Richmond Sentinel says the North is becoming bankrupt, by which the South is sure to gain its independence.

Western Virginia papers report that General Fetter has been killed by one of his own men.

A letter from the Army of the James dated Friday says: "All is quiet in this department. A severe rain storm has prevailed all day, making the roads almost impassable."

The new Governor (Magrath) of South Carolina has issued a proclamation, calling upon all his white men between the ages of sixteen and sixty to come to the defense of Charleston, willingly, if they will, or, if necessary.

Reports of Sherman's having crossed the Savannah are confirmed. He is believed to be marching on Grahamsville.

A dispatch from Columbus announces that the quotas forwarded to the Provost Marshal of districts have been recalled, and that a new apportionment will be made, including all credits up to December 31. It is necessary that Provost Marshals should be prompt in forwarding the disbursements of their districts correct, with all the credits up to the date mentioned.

A special message from the President upon the adoption of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, is expected. It is necessary to get eight Democratic votes to carry the measure.

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## Election of Justice of the Peace.

The Democracy of Montgomery township should bear in mind the fact that an election for Justice of the Peace will be held at the usual place on next Saturday, the 14th inst. By a proper effort upon the part of the Democracy we should carry this election by a handsome majority. At the fall election, with the assurance that the war was nearly ended, that there would be no more drafts, that the enormous taxes would not be further increased, and that the rivers of crimson blood would soon cease to flow, many were induced to vote the ticket of the "infernal." Since then, another draft has been ordered for three hundred thousand more victims, which of itself is proof to a demonstration, that the war is not near ended, that it will go on for years to come, and that conscriptions and burdensome taxation will still be the order of the day. We believe the people can not be deceived again in this matter and we hope to see the people of Montgomery township say so in words that can not be misunderstood by their ballots on Saturday next.

At the Democratic Caucus, held on last Saturday at the Court House, a large vote was polled and H. S. KNAPP, Esq. was unanimously nominated. He is just such a candidate as all can unite cordially in supporting and just the man for the position. In a place like Ashland it is very common that Justices of the Peace have cases before them that require for correct decision some knowledge of law. Close attention to the books and practical experience for several years as a lawyer has eminently fitted Mr. KNAPP for that or even a higher position, and it is particularly to the interest of every business man, who would avoid expensive litigation upon small matters in the higher Courts, to choose a man thus qualified for the position named. Let there be a full vote and a big majority for KNAPP. Remember, Saturday, Jan. 14th, 1865.

## FREE ENGLAND AND FREE AMERICA.

In the British Parliament, in 1777, Lord Chatman moved to recommend an immediate cessation of hostilities, and the commencement of a treaty to restore peace and liberty to America, strength and happiness to England, security and prosperity to both countries. This was at a time when the American colonies were in open rebellion against the government of Great Britain. Chatman was supported in his motion by Lord John Cavendish and others, while the ministry urged the employment of the Indians against Americans for the purpose of annihilation. They argued that if the women and children of Americans were destroyed by these savages, they only were to blame, who by their rebellion had brought upon themselves these calamities. Lord Suffolk was one of the strongest advocates of this barbarous policy. How much it resembles the tone of some of our Abolition friends of the present day in reference to our Southern brethren.

These arguments of Suffolk and the ministry excited the indignation of Chatman, who suddenly rose to his feet in Parliament and gave full vent to his feelings as follows: "To send forth the merciless cannibal thirsting for blood—against whom? Your protestant brethren—to lay waste their country, to desolate their dwellings, and exterminate their race and name by the aid and instrumentality of these hell-hounds of war!—Spain can no longer boast pre-eminence in barbarity. She armed herself with blood-hounds to exterminate the wretched nations of Mexico; but we, more ruthless, loose these dogs of war against our countrymen in America, endeared to us by every tie that should sanctify humanity." Were Chatman or any other man to utter such sentiments in reference to Lincoln's mode of extermination, he would be branded as a traitor, and in less than a fortnight would be safely caged in a government bastille. Free England and free America. How harmonious!!

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

300,000 more conscripts to secure the LINCOLN dynasty from being gobbled up by the Confederates. LINCOLN, in his message, recommended an issue of government securities in such sums that poor men could invest the surplus of their daily earnings in said securities and hold them as a security against starvation in the future. The only difference between the two kinds of government securities, that we can see, is this: that the latter, as recommended by LINCOLN, are to be exempt from taxation and execution for debt, while the former are taxed with hunger, exposure and sickness and are liable to execution from Confederate bullets and bayonets. Nevertheless, notwithstanding the difference in said securities, there is a chance for 300,000 investments in the former, and if not taken before the 15th of February, they will be disposed of by lottery. These securities run from one to three years, the purchaser assuming all risks.

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Owing to the extraordinary length of the Governor's Message, we are unable to publish it without the exclusion of more important matter. We clip the following comments upon the Message from the Crisis:

The opening portion of the Message is devoted to a statement of the financial condition of the State, in which connection the Governor directs the attention of the Assembly to the inefficiency of the revenue laws, by reason of which a large amount of property now escapes taxation which should be brought upon the duplicate; and intimated that the revision of the system should be done by a committee or commissioners during the recess. There has been expended from the extraordinary contingent fund \$67,328.23, mostly to relieve sick and wounded soldiers; the balance on hand is \$106,312.18. The Governor dismisses the soldier agency business at length.

Of the benevolent institutions the message speaks in the usual terms; announces that the appropriations for their maintenance must be increased, and recommends an increase in the salaries of their officers. The estimated cost of the new Deaf and Dumb Asylum building, the erection of which was directed at the last session, is \$285,000. The Superintendent considers it practicable to inclose the building during the present year, but for this purpose asks an appropriation of \$200,000. Liberal appropriations are also required for the new Idiote Asylum.

The Governor mentions a conflict of opinion between the Fund Commissioners and himself in regard to the appointment of a financial agent in New York. The act in relation to Fund Commissioners provides that, "the agent of the State, as herein provided, shall be appointed by the Governor of the State, on the recommendation, in writing, of a majority of the Board of said Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the term of two years, and may be eligible to reappointment." Governor BRIGHAM used his own opinion about the matter and construed the law to mean that the agent was eligible to re-appointment without the recommendation of the Fund Commissioners, and he so re-appointed Mr. RUSSELL. The Commissioners very properly objected to this and refused to recognize any of RUSSELL's official acts. A sharp correspondence arose between the Governor and the Commissioners, upon the subject, which is given in the appendix. The Governor was worsted in the controversy, but consoles himself with the unobscured reflection that the Commissioners were defeated in the election.

A considerable portion of the message is devoted to a discussion of the land grant for the maintenance of an Agricultural College, under the act of Congress giving lands to the States for Agricultural education. The Governor recommends an increase in the salaries of public officers, and submits a table showing that the salary of the Governor in Ohio is much less than in almost any other State. He declares that so far as his own wishes or aspirations for the future are concerned he has not the slightest pecuniary interest in the matter—from which it is inferred that he will not be a candidate for re-election.

The Governor treats at length of the organization of the National Guard and the call which he made upon them for one hundred days service, declaring both remarkable successes and creditable performances. He thinks the State derived much credit, and the General Government much benefit, from the hundred days campaign. He also states that the Guard was useful in preventing an outbreak of the Sons of Liberty last summer, in regard to which he affirms the people were very much alarmed. The Governor or thinks that the presence of the Guard and the publication of a proclamation by himself were the two things that prevented a revolt of the people; and in this connection he repeats a choice bit of political slang, in use during the fall campaign, about "disloyal persons" and "enemies of the Government."

In regard to the rebellion the Governor is explicit, but not particularly original. He thinks our strength in all the elements of the rebels has diminished. He thinks he can see the end of the rebellion. Its suppression is only a question of time—(as distinguished from eternity, we presume). He thinks the people in the late election declared for war, heavy taxation, more calls for men, no cessation of hostilities; that they forbid the authorities taking any backward step in the war policy, and declared that slavery must perish. He throws the entire responsibility of the continuance of the war upon the people; they have commanded the authorities to prosecute the war, and it will proceed accordingly. At this point the executive submits this case and terminates his speech.

Another draft is coming fast, and like the others will be the last.

## DELINQUENT SALE LIST.

The lands and parts of lots returned delinquent by the Treasurer of Ashland County, together with the Taxes and penalty charged thereon, agreeable to Law, are contained and described in the following list, viz:

Owner's Name	Acres	Value	Tax
Borden David	10	22	2.42
Danner Jerry	10	22	2.42
Hibbard Calvin	10	22	2.42
Riddle M. H.	10	22	2.42
Stewart G. H.	10	22	2.42
Hibbard Catherine	10	22	2.42

Owner's Name	Acres	Value	Tax
Chapman James	10	22	2.42
Dust Andrew	10	22	2.42
East John	10	22	2.42
Finley John	10	22	2.42
Johnson John D.	10	22	2.42
Stearns Mathew	10	22	2.42

Owner's Name	Acres	Value	Tax
McKee J. J.	10	22	2.42
Miscell R. D.	10	22	2.42
Pallas John	10	22	2.42
Smith Andrew	10	22	2.42
Shepe John	10	22	2.42

Owner's Name	Acres	Value	Tax
Brant Samuel	10	22	2.42
Coffey C. C.	10	22	2.42
Walkey George	10	22	2.42
Mower William	10	22	2.42

Owner's Name	Acres	Value	Tax
Barrack Jacob	10	22	2.42
Switzer Henry	10	22	2.42
Swaley John	10	22	2.42
Wicks & Buzzard	10	22	2.42

Owner's Name	Acres	Value	Tax
Budd J. W.	10	22	2.42
Golding Celinda	10	22	2.42

Owner's Name	Acres	Value	Tax
Coyt John M. O.	10	22	2.42
Lashley George	10	22	2.42
Powers John C.	10	22	2.42
Robert Margaret	10	22	2.42
V. Norman C. S.	10	22	2.42
Vananda Jacob	10	22	2.42
Vananda J. A.	10	22	2.42
Woodworth Hiram	10	22	2.42

Owner's Name	Acres	Value	Tax
Bally Amayah	10	22	2.42
Fenn K. T.	10	22	2.42
Hilman Thom's	10	22	2.42
Weller James	10	22	2.42

Owner's Name	Acres	Value	Tax
Ashland A. Soc.	10	22	2.42
Defender S. D.	10	22	2.42
Gastor William	10	22	2.42
Latcher John	10	22	2.42
Miller John	10	22	2.42
McClure Martha	10	22	2.42
Rosenberg Israel	10	22	2.42
Scott John	10	22	2.42

Owner's Name	Acres	Value	Tax
Campbell M. B.	10	22	2.42
Clugston & Selby	10	22	2.42
Davis Hugh	10	22	2.42
Riddle Samuel	10	22	2.42
Sloum Willard	10	22	2.42
Shuck Valentine	10	22	2.42
Thomas Philip	10	22	2.42

Owner's Name	Acres	Value	Tax
Nelson Hannah	10	22	2.42
Weddie David	10	22	2.42

Owner's Name	Acres	Value	Tax
Aten, John	10	22	2.42
Lawson, Alex.	10	22	2.42
McClure, J.	10	22	2.42
Myers, Jacob	10	22	2.42
same	10	22	2.42
Ross, E. (heirs)	10	22	2.42
Tucker & Fulton	10	22	2.42

Owner's Name	Acres	Value	Tax
Ashland Corporation	10	22	2.42
Allen Samuel	10	22	2.42
Hall William	10	22	2.42
Miller J. A. J. P.	10	22	2.42

Owner's Name	Acres	Value	Tax
Jacob John	10	22	2.42
same	10	22	2.42
Sloum Elias	10	22	2.42

Owner's Name	Acres	Value	Tax
Pong John	10	22	2.42
same	10	22	2.42
same	10	22	2.42
same	10	22	2.42

Owner's Name	Acres	Value	Tax
Bales John	10	22	2.42
Fulkerson R. P.	10	22	2.42
same	10	22	2.42
same	10	22	2.42

Owner's Name	Acres	Value	Tax
Freer J. & R.	10	22	2.42
same	10	22	2.42
McConnell James	10	22	2.42
Smalley David	10	22	2.42
South Ashland Co.	10	22	2.42
same	10	22	2.42
same	10	22	2.42
same	10	22	2.42
same	10	22	2.42
same	10	22	2.42

Owner's Name	Acres	Value	Tax
Patrick Henry heirs	10	22	2.42
Murry Mary	10	22	2.42
Hartman Washington	10	22	2.42

Owner's Name	Acres	Value	Tax
Brown Lydia	10	22	2.42
Boyleat Jones	10	22	2.42
Berry A. & E.	10	22	2.42
Dills Henry	10	22	2.42
Styers Jacob	10	22	2.42
Noore Hugh	10	22	2.42

Owner's Name	Acres	Value	Tax
Griffith J.	10	22	2.42
Biggs Charles	10	22	2.42
Campbell Boles	10	22	2.42
Hall James	10	22	2.42
Potter Jerome	10	22	2.42
Sloum Willard	10	22	2.42
Striver Henry	10	22	2.42
Williams Jonathan	10	22	2.42
same	10	22	2.42
Woolman George	10	22	2.42
Williams Jonathan	10	22	2.42
Wileet Mary A.	10	22	2.42

Owner's Name	Acres	Value	Tax
Brown William	10	22	2.42
Burd Sparks	10	22	2.42
Swine Jacob	10	22	2.42
Hamilton Alex	10	22	2.42
Miller Denton	10	22	2.42
Smalley Richard	10	22	2.42
Holt Horos	10	22	2.42
same	10	22	2.42
Smith Thomas	10	22	2.42

Owner's Name	Acres	Value	Tax
ASHLAND VILLAGE LOTS.	10	22	2.42
ANDREWS' ADDITION.	10	22	2.42
GRAHAM'S ADDITION.	10	22	2.42
MYKRAZT ADDITION.	10	22	2.42
SHEETS' ADDITION.	10	22	2.42
SOUTH ASHLAND.	10	22	2.42

Owner's Name	Acres	Value	Tax
ASHLAND VILLAGE LOTS.	10	22	2.42
PORT'S ADDITION.	10	22	2.42
MIFFLIN VILLAGE LOTS.	10	22	2.42
SAVANNAH VILLAGE LOTS.	10	22	2.42
GAULT'S ADDITION.	10	22	2.42
TROY VILLAGE LOTS.	10	22	2.42

Owner's Name	Acres	Value	Tax
ASHLAND VILLAGE LOTS.	10	22	2.42
LAFFAYETTE VILLAGE.	10	22	2.42
ROXBURG VILLAGE.	10	22	2.42
POLK VILLAGE.	10	22	2.42
ASHLAND VILLAGE LOTS.	10	22	2.42

Owner's Name	Acres	Value	Tax
ASHLAND VILLAGE LOTS.	10	22	2.42
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